

was being processed, packed, and held for introduction into interstate commerce.

LABEL, IN PART: "Sondra Brand dehydrated whole eggs Contents: 8 Oz." or "Sondra Brand Grade A whole milk powder * * * Net Weight - 1 Pound or 453 Grams."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the contents of the cans of dehydrated eggs were substantially less than 8 ounces, and the contents of the cans of whole milk powder were substantially less than 16 ounces.

DISPOSITION: January 17, 1951. Pleas of guilty having been entered, the court fined each defendant \$3,750 but remitted the fine against the corporate defendant.

17714. Adulteration and misbranding of whole egg powder. U. S. v. 94 Cans * * *. (F. D. C. No. 30745. Sample Nos. 24102-L, 25197-L.)

LIBEL FILED: March 12, 1951, Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about February 15, 1951, by the New York Food Specialties Co., from New York, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 94 cans of whole egg powder at Philadelphia, Pa.

LABEL, IN PART: (Can) "Lakeview Brand Whole Egg Powder 8 Oz. Net Wt. Packed by Lakeview Dairy Products, Inc. New York, N. Y."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the product consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance by reason of the presence of insect fragments, rodent hair fragments, and wood splinters.

Misbranding, Section 403 (e) (2), the product failed to bear a label containing an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents. The cans contained less than the declared weight of 8 ounces.

DISPOSITION: August 29, 1951. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

FISH AND SHELLFISH

17715. Adulteration of frozen fish (dabs). U. S. v. 4,359 Pounds * * *. (F. D. C. No. 30403. Sample No. 24095-L.)

LIBEL FILED: January 25, 1951, Southern District of New York.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: The fish were caught in the area designated as Western Banks, in the Atlantic Ocean, off the coast of Massachusetts, and were received at New York, N. Y., or or about December 28, 1950, from the fishing vessel "Clipper."

PRODUCT: 4,359 pounds of frozen fish (dabs) at New York, N. Y.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the product consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance by reason of the presence therein of decomposed fish.

DISPOSITION: May 28, 1951. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

17716. Adulteration and misbranding of fish roe. U. S. v. 28 Cases * * *. (F. D. C. No. 31064. Sample No. 24869-L.)

LIBEL FILED: April 23, 1951, Middle District of Pennsylvania.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about March 16, 1951, by Cape King Fisheries, Inc., from New Bedford, Mass.

PRODUCT: 28 cases, each containing 24 15-ounce cans, of fish roe at Hanover, Pa.

LABEL, IN PART: (Can) "Cape King Herring Roe."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (2), a roe other than herring roe had been substituted in whole or in part for herring roe.

Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the label designation "Herring Roe" was false and misleading.

DISPOSITION: November 1, 1951. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

17717. Adulteration of oysters. U. S. v. Morton W. Melnick (Loop Fish & Poultry Market). Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$200. (F. D. C. No. 30600. Sample Nos. 75286-K to 75288-K, incl.)

INFORMATION FILED: May 14, 1951, District of Colorado, against Morton W. Melnick, trading as the Loop Fish & Poultry Market, Denver, Colo.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about November 3, 1950, from the State of New Jersey into the State of Colorado.

ALLEGED VIOLATION: On or about November 10, 1950, while the product was being held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce, the defendant caused a quantity of water to be added to the oysters, which act resulted in the product becoming adulterated.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (2), a substance, water, had been substituted in part for shucked oysters; and, Section 402 (b) (4), water had been added to the product and mixed with it so as to increase its bulk and reduce its quality.

DISPOSITION: October 31, 1951. A plea of nolo contendere having been entered, the court fined the defendant \$200.

17718. Adulteration of oysters. U. S. v. King Soopers, Inc. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$200. (F. D. C. No. 30602. Sample Nos. 94901-K to 94903-K, incl.)

INFORMATION FILED: June 12, 1951, District of Colorado, against King Soopers, Inc., Denver, Colo.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about November 4, 1950, from the State of Maryland into the State of Colorado.

ALLEGED VIOLATION: On or about November 10, 1950, while the product was being held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce, the defendant caused a quantity of water to be added to the oysters, which act resulted in the product becoming adulterated.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (2), a substance, water, had been substituted in part for oysters; and, Section 402 (b) (4), water had been added to the product and mixed with it so as to increase its bulk and reduce its quality.

DISPOSITION: November 8, 1951. A plea of guilty having been entered, the court fined the defendant \$200.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

CANNED FRUIT

17719. Adulteration of canned blueberries. U. S. v. Roy Allen (G. M. Allen & Son). Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$100. (F. D. C. No. 31082. Sample No. 81437-K.)